

FOUR MEN INDICTED IN BOOTLEG MURDER

Frank Bickford and Rensselaer Carney of Brooklyn Also Accused.

SAID TO LEAD RUM RING

131 Saloonkeepers in Elizabeth, N. J., Indicted Under Crimes Act.

\$10,000 TRICK ON 'LEGGERS'

Trio Caught in Charlton St. Raid Remain in Jail, as Bail Is \$26,000 Each.

First degree murder is charged in four indictments returned by the Richmond County Grand Jury yesterday in connection with the killing of Michael Connor, the night watchman for a New Brighton warehouse, who was attacked a week ago by thugs in search of liquor stored in the warehouse.

Two sealed indictments also were handed up against Frank Bickford of 179 Taylor street, Brooklyn, a relative by marriage of Borough President Riegelmann, and Rensselaer Carney of 878 Park place, Brooklyn. According to the Staten Island police, information was received from one of the four men indicted for murder that Bickford and Carney are connected with a big bootlegging ring in which politicians and other persons well known in Brooklyn are interested, and that the ring is responsible for the attack upon Connor.

The four men charged with murder are James Pym, aged 25, of 1072 Bergen street, Brooklyn; James Gonigal, 19, of New Brighton; Raymond C. Collins, 33, of 1084 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, and Frank Brown, 32, of New Brighton. One of these four told the police that Carney dickered with them for the job that resulted in the death of Connor.

131 Indicted in Elizabeth.

In Elizabeth yesterday 131 saloonkeepers of Union county were indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of selling liquor without a license. It was announced that the cases date back a year or more. The saloonkeepers were arrested at different times under the Van Ness act, which the Court of Errors and Appeals recently decided was unconstitutional. The cases had been tried without a jury under this law, and the majority had been sentenced each to pay a fine of \$500 and to serve three months in the county jail. A stay of sentence was secured pending the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals, but when the Van Ness act was held invalid the county prosecutor had the cases returned to court under the crimes act.

State Probation Director Day said yesterday that his agents had begun an investigation of the alleged bootlegging activities in the house at 18 Charlton street, where Detective Lavender of Inspector Underhill's staff was wounded Friday night by a young woman who joined in a fight against the police.

Frank Celano, whom the detectives arrested at the house, is alleged to have confessed that he acted as chauffeur for a Canadian bootlegging gang that keeps three cars busy in the border liquor traffic. Celano, with Mollie Persell and Mrs. Marie Pamerio, the two women arrested, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Harris in Jefferson Market Court.

Refuses to Reduce Heavy Bail.

Magistrate Norris, when requested by counsel for the defendants to set a lower bail, replied: "There are altogether too many police officers being shot at these days, and I set the bail high to prevent these people from being at large."

Sixteen families in an apartment house at 99 Allen street rushed from the building yesterday morning when a large copper still exploded and set fire to the apartment of Abraham Weinbach on the third floor. Weinbach was seriously burned while trying to extinguish the blaze. He is a prisoner at the County Hospital. The fire was confined to the one apartment. When Michael Martin, acting battalion chief, arrived he found Weinbach lying on the kitchen floor beside the still.

The "whisky curb" in Newark was telling the story yesterday of one of its members who had bought a bale of hay for \$10,000 cash. This man went to Canada recently to purchase some "good stuff" for his patrons, and left \$10,000 in cash with Canadian liquor dealers, who told him his Scotch and rye would be shipped in a carload of hay.

He received a telegram Friday notifying him that the shipment would reach Newark at 3 o'clock. He got a truck, went to the freight yards and located his car. Inside it there was just one bale of hay, and nothing else.

Hugh McLeod, laborer, of 202 East Seventeenth street, walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and told physicians he believed he was losing his eyesight. He said he had been drinking whisky bought in a saloon. It was said at the hospital that McLeod had apparently been poisoned by wood alcohol and would lose his sight.

\$20 TO PERSON LAYING ROCK HURLING GHOST

Warehouse in California Town Is Target for Spook.

San Jose, Cal., March 11.—Chico has a rival of the ghost of Antigone, only the local wrath operates in the daytime and throws rods instead of snapping wrists and starting fires. Its target is a warehouse, and, according to a statement by the police to-day, it rarely misses. The schoolboy explanation is that some outfit in the spook league has opened spring training here.

Yesterday the superintendent of the warehouse sent a workman up to sweep the rocks off the roof. The workman had no sooner got under way than a big red brick hissed by his ear. He ducked, but a barrage of smaller bricks and rocks rained down. He said he had no idea whence the missiles came.

Watches have been set to "lay" for the spook, who has been operating almost daily for more than three weeks, but have found no trace of it. A reward of \$20 goes to any one solving the mystery.

Court Orders Separate Rooms for Mixed Jury

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—The problem of quartering mixed juries of men and women was settled by Judge A. C. Hoppmann in Dane County Superior Court here when he ordered the sexes segregated and lodging provided in different rooms of a local hotel.

While Sheriff W. H. McCormick watched over the men, his wife, who was deputized, stood guard over the woman jurors.

PREDICTS FEDERAL LIQUOR SALES HERE

Premier Says America Will Follow Example of Quebec Province.

QUEBEC, Que., March 11.—Asserting that agents of the United States are in Canada studying the Quebec system of liquor distribution under police supervision, L. A. Tachereau, Prime Minister of the Province, to-day predicted in a house debate that "the example of Quebec will be followed not only throughout Canada, but also in the United States."

Under the Quebec system, whisky and other spirituous liquors are sold directly to the individual from bonded warehouses. It is provided that the liquor must not be drunk on the premises or in public. Beer, of moderate alcoholic content, is sold over the public bars, in licensed saloons and hotels.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 11.
American dry agents who have appeared in Quebec and other Canadian Provinces, "observing" the operations of liquor selling under Government control, are not under orders from Washington, but may be acting under special instructions given by prohibition directors of border States. It was declared at prohibition enforcement headquarters to-day.

State directors, it was said, have authority to detail their men for duty in Canada, through the courtesy of Canadian officials, in search of rum running conspirators who are suspected of obtaining large supplies from Canadian warehouses under legal permits and of shipping it across the Canadian border into dry American States.

POISON BOOZE CASES JUMP IN WASHINGTON

107 Persons Treated in First Two Months of 1922.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 11.
More than 500 cases were treated in the hospitals of Washington, capital city of the nation, during the year 1921, as a result of drinking poisoned liquor.

These official figures were produced here to-day, showing the effects of drinking bootleg liquor under the regime of prohibition. Singularly enough, of this total number, only five deaths occurred as a direct result of poisoned liquor. However, the number of deaths does not register the number that occurred later, as a result of drinking, ascribed to other causes, but generally traceable to poisonous alcoholic effects.

This year's record will greatly exceed that of 1921. For the first two months and a fraction of the new year, 107 cases alone have been treated at the Washington asylum hospital. This hospital is regarded as the barometer of alcoholic suffering. Other hospitals also show increases in patients admitted for this cause over the figures for last year.

FREES BOYS TO LIVE AS LINCOLN WOULD

Judge Merciful to 'Gang' Who Memorize Gettysburg Address.

and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

John Hallmark, who is 14 and accounted a bad boy by property owners, looked Recorder William J. Barbour of Clifton, N. J., straight in the eye and finished Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" in a voice strong and clear and as full of authority as a top sergeant's. The Recorder had been listening gravely and at the end he smiled. John grinned back. He knew he had won.

John is the leader of a gang of boys who live near the railroad tracks in Clifton. Their parents, both fathers and mothers, work hard and long, and when the boys are not in school it was charged they passed their time catching rides on Lackawanna trains, breaking windows, stealing little things and doing a great deal of wanton destruction. Recorder Barbour happened to be thinking of Lincoln when they were taken before him a month ago. So he sentenced John to memorize the "Gettysburg Address" and told the other boys that it might be a good idea if they would be able to answer a few questions about Lincoln. And there was something ominous in the way he said it.

When John came into court yesterday morning with his gang it was easy to see they were ready for trouble. John was not nervous—at least, not so anybody could notice it—but the others were plainly fidgety. There were Michael Gaboteski, 11; John Salernik, 10; Anthony Kulick, 9, and Stephen Sazek, 11. All of them have got off to a bad start in life because they have taken more pride in making a high score throwing at windows of passing Lackawanna trains than in studying or attending to business.

There was an indication right at the beginning of the hearing that the Recorder was weakening a little. He did not hold the test in open court and asked the boys into his office. But anybody who saw John come through with the "Gettysburg Address" would swear he could recite it just as well in Carnegie Hall as in a Judge's office. He stumbled ever so slightly on one proposition, and the youths, who were following him closely, gulped hard and looked at each other, but John caught himself and pulled through to the end.

Then the Recorder and the boys talked for some time. Although the other boys were not supposed to know all the speech, Anthony Kulick, showing a foresight that led court attendants to predict a brilliant future for him, had learned it anyhow and insisted on saying it. Recorder Barbour stopped him when he had got as far as "the world will little note, nor long remember what we say here."

The Recorder and the boys went over the most important points of Lincoln's life. Answering his questions, they told of how Lincoln had been born in a log cabin, of poor parents, and how he had studied by the light of a candle until late at night.

"And he got the idea," said Michael Gaboteski, "it would be a good thing if the slaves were set free. He saw a slave being handled bad once and it made him sore. He didn't amount to anything, but a long time after that, about the time of the civil war, he managed to set 'em free."

"He was a big man," added John Salernik, "about seven feet high. He had a big mole on one side of his face, and people used to make fun of him because he was so awkward and ugly. He wore funny clothes, too. But before he died people had got so they didn't make fun of him. Not a bit of it. They all loved him."

Then the question came up of what Lincoln would do if he lived in a little cottage by the side of the Lackawanna tracks in Clifton. They decided, the Recorder and the boys, that Lincoln might have a lot of fun, but that he would not take pot shots at passengers or steal things, or hop trains or do any of those things. They decided Lincoln would go to school all the time he could; that he would study some, and that no matter how much he enjoyed himself, he wouldn't break up or steal things that belonged to other people.

Finally Recorder Barbour told them to go home and to try not to forget all that they had decided about Lincoln. He told them he would not send them to the reformatory—not this time.

John and his "gang" left the Recorder's office and went out into the rain. All were very solemn, but relieved. On the corner they stopped to talk a minute, and John, the leader, with some explanation, left the others and went off toward the railroad tracks. "See you fellows to-night," he called back to the gang.

FRANCE LOWERS BANK RATE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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PARIS, March 11.—The Banque de France followed the example of the Bank of England to-day, reducing its official discount rate from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent. Advances on securities remain at 6½ per cent.

SERVED THEIR TIME BUT CAN'T GO FREE

Four Sing Sing Prisoners Face Dilemma Due to Hiding Their Old Records.

Sing Sing has four prisoners who, according to their sentences, are now entitled to be released but must remain behind the prison bars because Attorney-General Newton's staff has legally advised the Board of Parole they were illegally committed. They have served their time and yet they cannot go free. The Attorney-General holds that they were illegally sentenced but the trial judges, to whom the first two of the four cases were submitted recently, refuse to re-sentence them.

The prisoners are Philip Greenberg, charged in Manhattan with attempted

burglary; James Perkins, charged in Westchester county with larceny; Joseph Wolf, charged in Manhattan with attempted grand larceny, and Godfrey Harold Melick, charged in Queens county with grand larceny. Greenberg and Perkins already have overstayed two months.

It was because Sing Sing attendants discovered that the four prisoners posing as first offenders when sentenced, had previous prison records that the trouble arose for them. Under the law the first offender gets off easier, with an indeterminate sentence, but a second offender cannot receive an indeterminate term. He must receive a flat sentence with a more severe penalty.

Judge Young of Westchester county, recently elevated from the county to the Supreme bench, was asked to sentence Perkins again, but, according to prison attaches, declined to do so. Judge Mulqueen of Manhattan was asked to re-sentence Greenberg, but he, too, is said to have refused. The case of Melick, serving two and one-half years to four and one-half years will be put up to Judge Humphreys of Queens and the case of Wolf will be referred Judge McIntyre of General Sessions, Manhattan.

84 NEXT OF KIN CLAIM INSURANCE OF SOLDIER

16 Will Receive \$1.92 Each a Month From Government.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In investigating the record of Bennie F. Taylor of Crystal Springs, Miss., a soldier who died at Camp Beauregard in 1918, the United States Veterans' Bureau believes it has come across something unique in the way of family relationship. Among other facts divulged was that Taylor, exclusive of cousins, was closely related to most of the total population of his home town of 1,395 residents. Taylor named as the beneficiary of his Government term insurance policy his father, who, in turn, died, leaving the insurance to next of kin. The Veterans' Bureau requested from the family the names of those relatives falling in the "permitted class" and in reply received a list five feet long, containing the names and addresses of nine brothers, six sisters, six uncles, six aunts, twenty-three nephews, nineteen nieces, six brothers-in-law, eight sisters-in-law and a stepmother, thirty-eight of whom bear the name of Taylor. The same Christian name, however, was seldom found twice.

Under the new adjustment for the payment of Taylor's \$5.00 policy the stepmother and fifteen brothers and sisters will each receive monthly installments of \$1.92.

MARINES WITHDRAWN AS POSTAL GUARDS

Information received from authorities in the General Post Office, Eighth avenue and Thirty-third street, yesterday disclosed the fact that the marines who have been guarding mail trucks, trains and stations have been almost entirely replaced by special armed post office guards. A number of marines were on duty at the General Post Office yesterday and in headquarters in Hoboken, but at the other branch stations they had been removed. The special postal guards are heavily armed and will ride on trucks carrying special and registered mail and will be stationed at the more important substations at Grand Central, City Hall, Hudson Terminal and other points. No reason was given for the change.

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